

REFERENCE NO. 30

GERAGHTY & MILLER SPECIAL REPORT

The New Jersey Ground-Water Situation by David W. Miller

August, 1979 (See telecon note - 02-8803-32-SI
~~02-8755-1400~~
SLB)

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Consultants

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THE TRIASSIC LOWLANDS AND THE HIGHLANDS REGION
OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

The geology and hydrology of northern New Jersey are considerably more complex than the Coastal Plain region. To simplify, it has been divided into two broad areas, the Triassic Lowlands and the Highlands Region (Figure 1). Unlike the Coastal Plain, where the aquifers consist of extensive beds of unconsolidated deposits, the primary water-bearing units in northern New Jersey are sedimentary and crystalline rocks (Figure 11). These vary considerably in their ability to yield water, depending on rock type and location. Both regions are also heavily dependent upon unconsolidated glacial deposits for water supply and where these occur in buried, eroded rock channels and are thick and permeable, the glacial sediments represent the most important source of ground water in both the Triassic Lowlands and the Highlands. Figure 12 shows the general major deposits of glacial origin that may have some ground-water potential.

Geology and Hydrology

→ Triassic Sediments: The Triassic Lowlands are almost entirely underlain by sedimentary Brunswick Shale. Although its primary permeability is low, appreciable amounts of water are found in joints and fractures. However, unless a significant number of these joints and fractures are penetrated by a well, yields can be relatively small. The direction of highest permeability and of the greatest movement of water in response to pumping tends to parallel the strike of the beds, generally southwest to northeast.

In general, the principal water-bearing zone of the Triassic rocks ranges from less than 200 feet to 600 feet in depth. The median depth of industrial and municipal supply wells in Bergen County is 260 feet. High-yield wells tapping this aquifer in Essex County are between 300 and 400 feet deep. There appears to be a direct relationship between well yield and thickness of overlying unconsolidated glacial deposits. Wells generally produce more where the overlying deposits are relatively thick, stratified, and coarse-grained. These surface deposits are often in direct hydraulic connection with the bedrock, and act as a source of recharge because of their greater capacity to receive and store precipitation (Figure 12).

A number of high capacity wells tap the Triassic rocks. In Essex County, yields of 35 public supply, industrial, and commercial wells range from 35 to 820 gpm (gallons per minute) and average 364 gpm. Wells over 300 feet deep and larger than 8 inches in diameter have a median yield of 230 gpm in Passaic County. However, the ability to develop high capacity wells is not uniform throughout the region. Many wells drilled during exploration programs are never equipped as production wells because of poor yields.

Igneous rocks associated with the sedimentary formations, principally diabase and basalts, are highly resistant to erosion and form the ridges of the Watchung Mountains and the Palisades. They are poor aquifers, tapped primarily for domestic purposes by wells yielding 5 gpm or less.

Glacial Sediments: Unconsolidated deposits overlying rock in northern New Jersey consist generally of till, clay, or stratified drift. These deposits are thickest in the valleys and thin or absent in upland areas. Permeable sands and gravels contained within the valley fill sediments that are suitable for ground-water development range in thickness from 50 to several hundred feet. Individual beds that can support high capacity wells are not extensive, and lithology may change radically over as little as 100 feet within the same valley. Well yields commonly reported for the glacial sediments represent successful wells located from a program of test drilling and pumping.

Although the rock aquifers have been mapped in some detail throughout both the Triassic Lowlands and the Highlands Region, the areal extent of important glacial aquifers is relatively unknown except in some of the more heavily developed areas of eastern Morris and western Essex Counties, Union County, the Ramapo River subbasin, and the Rockaway River subbasin (Figure 12).

Public supply and industrial wells tapping the more permeable stratified drift are almost uniformly capable of producing several hundred thousand gpd to more than one mgd. For example, yields of wells completed in Union County in 50 to 200 feet of sand and gravel sediments in Kenilworth-Newark Valley, Summit Valley, Union Valley, and Rahway Valley, average approximately 400 gpm. Wells in Essex and Morris Counties tapping glacial sands and gravels adjacent to the Passaic River and its tributaries produce one to 1.5 mgd. Total pumpage from the system of buried valleys in this latter area is about 20 mgd, with the highest yields from formations receiving recharge from adjacent streams.

Finally, land-use planning in the heavily urbanized northeast portion of the Triassic Lowlands has generally failed to consider the adverse effects of paving potential recharge areas, and/or the impact of construction of regional sewers on ground-water availability. In addition, many communities wholly dependent on ground water are so built up that there is not enough remaining open space to carry out the exploration necessary to locate additional production well sites.

In the preparation of this special report, factors affecting ground-water availability such as recharge rates, pumpage, diversion rights, consumptive use, and interference with surface-water supplies were evaluated on a county-by-county basis. This information was supported by interviews with ground-water users and public agency personnel, and review of data from organizations involved in water-resource management (state, USGS, interstate agencies, and private consultants). Table 2 summarizes ground-water pumpage in northern New Jersey.

Bergen County: Generally, the eastern section of the county is supplied by surface water and the western section by ground water. Portions of the central and southwestern sections are served by both.

Because yields are generally higher, about 75 percent of the pumpage in the Ramapo River basin is from stratified drift, even though it underlies only a small percentage of the total basin area. Wells in valley-fill deposits supply most of Mahwah and all of Oakland.

Industrial and public supply pumpage is concentrated in a central

North-south band, east of the Passaic River, and near the Saddle River. Most of the southern and central part of the county is sewered; only public supply pumpage in the extreme northern section of the county is not used consumptively. The percentage of industrial pumpage used consumptively is unknown, but many of the industrial plants along the Passaic and Saddle Rivers discharge to the rivers, and the water is essentially lost from the ground-water system. There are indications of areawide water-level declines in southern Bergen County from overpumping the Triassic shales.

The opportunity for further development of ground water depends to a great degree on the future industrial pumpage, and the ability to develop surface water and ground water conjunctively in basins containing significant glacial deposits. The bedrock aquifer already appears to be overstressed in areas of concentrated pumpage.

Essex County: Ground water accounts for about 28 percent of the total water used in the county. More than 80 percent of the 35 mgd pumped for public supply is obtained from stratified drift deposits, mostly in the western portion of the county. This heavy pumpage and urbanization in the Livingston-Florham Park-Millburn area have resulted in severe water-level declines in both the unconsolidated and sandstone aquifers, which function as a single hydraulic unit in the area (Figure 12).

Heavy pumpage from the Triassic sediments in the Newark area has exceeded the average recharge to the system, and water levels have been declining for years with serious salt-water intrusion from Newark Bay and the Passaic River. Newark and the western valley-fill aquifer areas are of

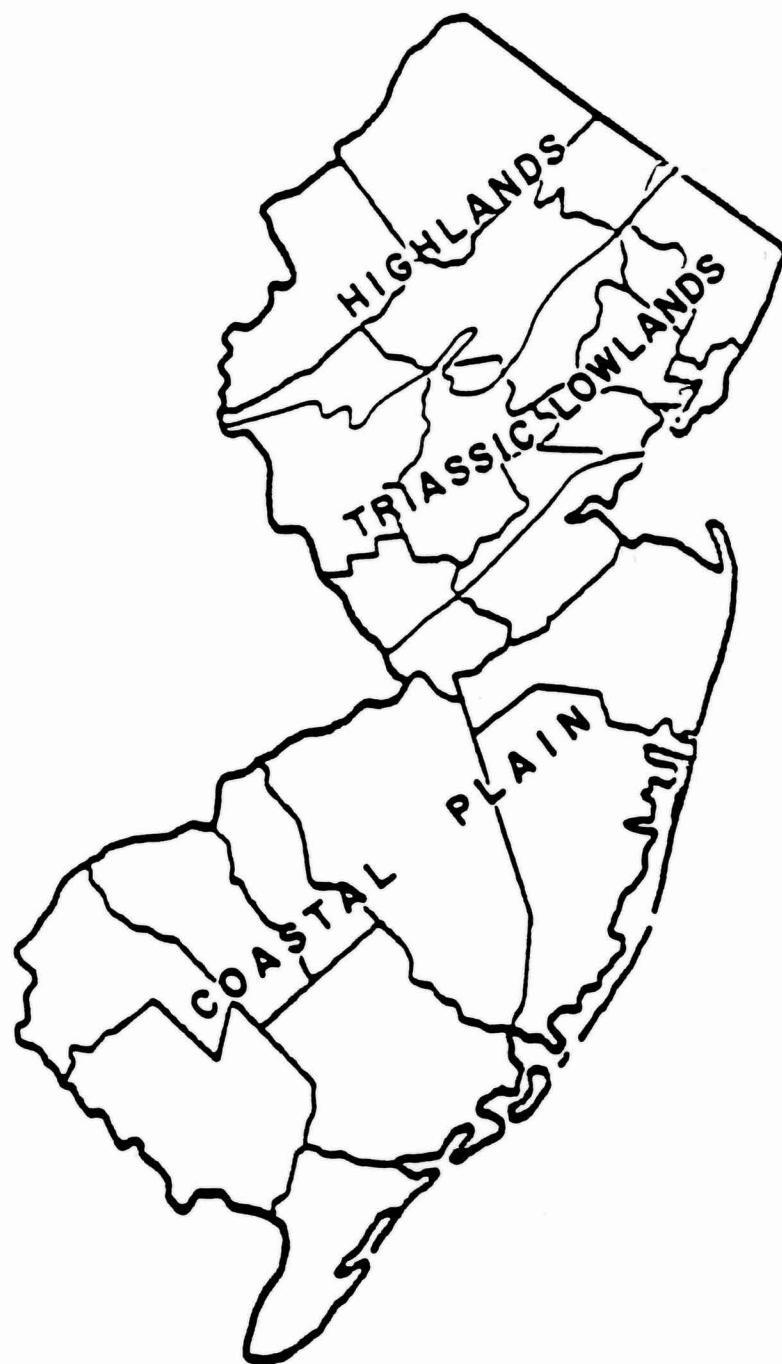


Figure 1 - PRINCIPAL GEOLOGIC REGIONS

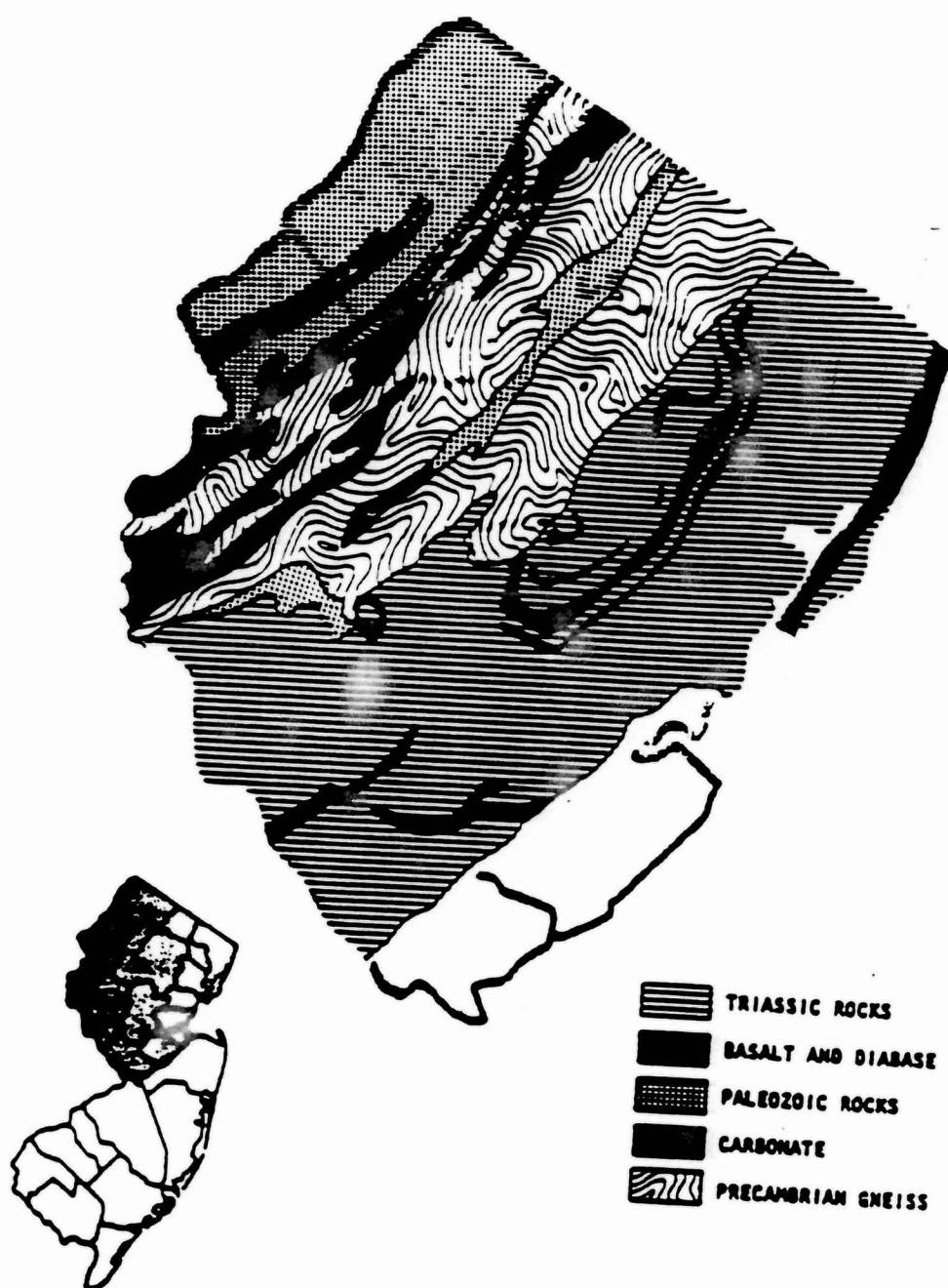


Figure 11 - BEDROCK GEOLOGY IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY



Figure 12 - POTENTIAL UNCONSOLIDATED AQUIFERS IN
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

REFERENCE NO. 31

NUS CORPORATION

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:

DATE:

2/7/90

TIME:

1500

DISTRIBUTION:

- US Printing Ink File
TOD NO: 02-8910-52

BETWEEN:

Bob Siery

OF: Wallington, Public
works

PHONE:

(201) 777-1726

AND:

Peter Babich

DISCUSSION:

(NUS)

I asked Mr. Siery about water usage in Wallington. He informed me that only 1 private residence uses groundwater for drinking. The residence is located on Kosciuth Street.

Other uses include 3 commercial businesses and 1 farm (approx 7 acres) for irrigation.

Drinking water for Wallington is supplied by Passaic Valley Water Dept. For emergencies Wallington uses Hackensack Water Dept. as backup.

ACTION ITEMS:

REFERENCE NO. 32

NUS CORPORATION

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:

02-9002-17

DATE:

2-28-90

TIME:

2:35

DISTRIBUTION:

GOULD INC.

BETWEEN:

Mrs. Kamper

OF:

Saddle Brook Water Company

PHONE:

(201) 587-2905

AND:

Dave Benfer

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Called Saddle Brook Water Company and spoke with Mrs. Kamper. Mrs. Kamper does not have a lot of information. She did tell me that 90% of Saddle Brook gets water from Hackensack Water Company, 5% from Garfield Water Company and 5% from private wells.

ACTION ITEMS:

REFERENCE NO. 33

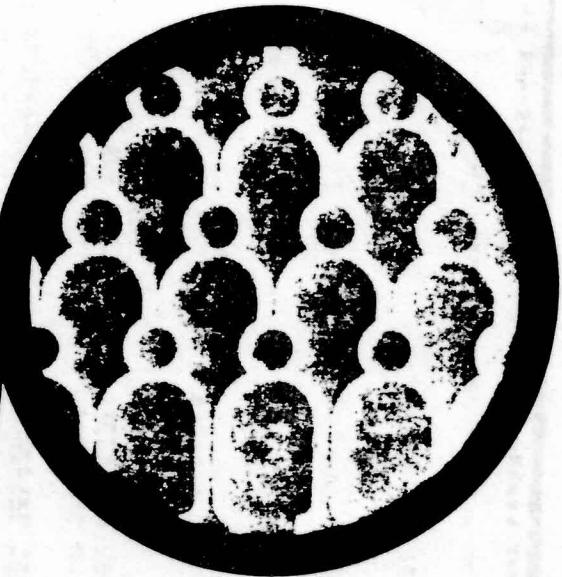
PC80-1 832
N.J.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

General Population Characteristics

NEW JERSEY

1980



Census of
Population

LIBRARY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENCY
1980 MARCH 31

U.S. Department of Commerce,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 44. General Characteristics for Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**Counties
County
Subdivisions**

	Race												Spanish origin		
	Total persons						White			Black					
	Total	Male	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age	Households		Households		Persons	Households			
							Persons	Total	Persons	Total	Persons	Total			
Atlantic County-----	194 119	91 163	102 956	51 062	30 787	33.0	2 807	154 831	58 886	152 721	34 134	11 540	33 592	7 590	2 008
Absecon city-----	6 859	3 294	3 565	1 893	778	32.9	20	6 624	2 219	6 613	166	58	157	72	22
Atlantic City city-----	40 199	17 359	22 840	9 737	9 446	38.5	1 431	18 614	9 032	17 596	20 029	7 290	19 703	2 323	421
Brigantine city-----	8 318	4 101	4 217	1 641	1 324	34.5	15	8 136	3 377	8 144	76	36	74	101	20
Buena borough-----	3 642	1 774	1 868	946	465	31.7	4	3 320	1 172	3 309	58	18	59	483	33
Buena Vista township-----	6 959	3 418	3 541	2 387	704	28.7	6	5 289	1 624	5 274	1 386	399	1 389	527	134
Corbin City city-----	254	125	129	42	76	50.3	-	244	107	-	10	2	-	-	119
Egg Harbor township-----	19 381	9 418	9 963	6 185	1 843	28.9	27	17 154	6 137	17 137	1 961	594	1 968	344	107
Egg Harbor City city-----	4 618	2 160	2 458	1 284	625	31.1	30	3 626	1 389	3 603	509	162	493	716	108
Estell Manor city-----	848	429	419	277	87	29.6	-	799	257	799	43	11	-	2	99
Folsom borough-----	1 892	947	945	702	122	26.8	-	1 814	1 817	1 817	54	17	55	24	3
Galloway township-----	12 176	6 149	6 027	3 367	1 088	27.6	55	11 340	3 674	11 316	698	209	701	181	52
Hamilton township-----	9 499	4 691	4 808	2 677	1 070	29.7	202	7 964	2 856	7 850	1 378	419	1 281	211	55
Hammonston town-----	12 298	5 915	5 383	3 307	1 530	32.7	118	11 722	3 944	11 597	125	35	120	939	230
Lewwood city-----	6 144	2 985	3 159	1 788	710	34.3	142	6 078	1 922	5 934	20	5	19	57	18
Longport borough-----	1 249	549	700	153	475	28.2	70	1 247	561	-	2	-	-	5	2
Margate City city-----	9 179	4 214	4 965	1 688	1 969	46.0	-	9 105	3 824	9 126	12	1	-	-	1
Mullica township-----	5 243	2 549	2 694	1 779	538	28.9	47	4 310	1 391	4 247	423	124	428	706	144
Northfield city-----	7 795	3 725	4 070	2 072	1 052	35.2	218	7 654	2 485	7 469	90	20	64	68	158
Pleasantville city-----	13 435	6 146	7 289	3 950	2 111	31.2	280	6 321	2 564	6 106	6 712	1 993	6 648	538	142
Port Republic city-----	837	410	427	228	88	32.9	-	834	297	-	1	-	-	-	-
Somers Point city-----	10 330	4 829	5 501	2 381	1 910	33.2	136	9 997	4 164	9 880	243	98	242	88	35
Ventnor City city-----	11 704	5 357	6 347	2 188	2 623	40.6	3	11 499	4 966	11 506	35	15	32	115	41
Weymouth township-----	1 260	619	641	390	153	29	3	1 140	380	1 137	103	33	105	34	9
Bergen County-----	845 385	405 372	440 013	199 135	105 276	35.4	7 684	784 834	281 975	779 184	33 043	10 858	31 929	28 514	8 362
Allendale borough-----	5 901	2 852	3 049	1 804	556	33.7	181	5 811	1 680	5 641	15	5	12	61	14
Alpine borough-----	1 549	787	762	410	124	36.4	-	1 488	480	1 496	19	2	7	36	8
Bergenfield borough-----	25 568	12 306	13 262	6 145	3 167	34.1	-	24 044	8 408	24 066	456	155	451	1 251	350
Bogota borough-----	8 344	3 979	4 365	2 159	965	31.4	11	8 094	2 784	8 094	51	18	41	527	154
Castricton borough-----	6 166	2 978	3 188	1 399	805	33.7	-	6 081	2 283	6 086	10	5	-	153	32
Cliffside Park borough-----	21 464	10 216	11 248	3 806	3 406	39.6	38	20 518	8 709	20 508	215	92	202	939	237
Closter borough-----	8 164	4 012	4 152	2 145	818	35.5	-	7 654	2 484	7 665	81	26	73	205	51
Cresskill borough-----	7 609	3 589	3 920	1 964	1 014	37.6	93	7 251	2 262	7 170	50	17	42	194	45
Demarest borough-----	4 963	2 446	2 517	1 390	473	36.2	28	4 640	1 449	4 629	37	5	18	133	33
Dumont borough-----	18 334	8 764	9 570	4 593	2 296	34.1	-	17 752	5 944	17 769	87	24	79	704	173
East Rutherford borough-----	7 849	3 715	4 134	1 523	1 183	34.5	161	7 529	3 016	7 395	184	62	166	191	64
Edgewater borough-----	4 628	2 325	2 303	849	503	32.3	-	4 337	1 981	4 375	64	26	62	218	74
Elmwood Park borough-----	18 377	8 709	9 668	3 889	2 670	37.2	-	17 812	6 546	17 802	75	25	76	768	230
Emerson borough-----	7 793	3 745	4 048	2 040	860	35.4	280	7 476	2 152	7 228	34	5	19	133	36
Englewood city-----	23 701	10 997	12 704	5 770	3 334	35.7	190	12 641	5 016	12 511	9 629	3 201	9 598	2 076	587
Englewood Cliffs borough-----	5 698	2 757	2 941	1 423	633	40.5	81	5 066	1 597	5 021	44	10	20	220	54
Fair Lawn borough-----	32 229	15 546	16 683	6 790	4 609	40.6	17	31 781	11 797	31 797	65	19	51	560	136
Fairview borough-----	10 519	5 059	5 450	2 098	1 643	36.3	9	10 181	4 120	10 164	14	4	-	610	186
Fort Lee borough-----	32 449	15 410	17 039	5 368	5 470	40.1	10	28 599	13 538	28 659	551	298	320	1 342	486
Franklin Lakes borough-----	8 769	4 470	4 299	2 801	570	34.3	-	8 583	2 468	8 612	13	-	-	74	11
Garfield city-----	26 803	12 699	14 104	5 541	4 177	34.2	25	26 214	10 551	26 196	298	107	301	953	296
Glen Rock borough-----	11 497	5 533	5 964	3 010	1 342	36.1	14	10 863	3 559	10 869	317	104	315	142	42
Hackensack city-----	36 039	17 257	18 782	6 760	4 939	33.5	708	26 730	12 501	26 177	7 497	2 711	7 306	3 741	175
Hammonton Park borough-----	4 532	2 225	2 307	1 399	350	33.4	-	4 291	1 290	4 298	44	9	42	75	13
Hasbrouck Heights borough-----	12 166	5 807	6 359	2 524	1 869	37.7	-	11 987	4 397	12 011	11	3	-	261	66
Haworth borough-----	3 509	1 708	1 801	965	389	36.8	-	3 304	1 041	3 322	62	14	-	61	20
Hillsdale borough-----	10 495	5 135	5 360	2 927	869	33.9	-	10 236	3 157	10 252	41	13	41	185	45
Ho-Ho-Kus borough-----	4 129	1 973	2 156	1 076	477	37.8	-	4 057	1 362	4 068	6	-	-	63	18
Leonia borough-----	8 027	3 765	4 262	1 828	1 236	37.8	-	7 483	2 919	7 510	198	78	194	343	103
Little Ferry borough-----	9 399	4 621	4 778	2 031	954	32.7	-	8 964	3 550	8 945	117	76	124	411	101
Lodi borough-----	23 956	11 346	12 610	5 228	2 769	31.5	144	22 954	8 973	22 836	354	136	337	1 082	363
Lyndhurst township-----	20 326	9 606	10 720	4 324	2 828	35.8	11	20 016	7 309	20 022	8	4	-	482	153
Mahwah township-----	12 127	6 053	6 074	3 266	938	31.3	678	11 277	3 536	10 779	381	80	261	208	49
Maywood borough-----	9 895	4 715	5 180	2 187	1 506	37.3	-	9 669	3 578	9 701	21	4	17	318	99
Midland Park borough-----	7 381	3 553	3 828	1 850	924	32.9	-	7 298	2 539	7 314	3	3	-	67	20
Monmouth borough-----	7 318	3 619	3 699	2 227	499	32.7	18	7 204	2 245	7 185	15	4	17	113	31
Moorefield borough-----	2 706	1 333	1 373	552	256	35.1	-	2 665	996	2 662	3	2	-	47	14
New Milford borough-----	16 876	7 937	8 939	3 590	2 440	37.0	226	16 264	6 030	16 046	115	42	111	421	120
North Arlington borough-----	16 587	7 596	8 991	3 115	2 740	40.3	22	16 315	6 395	16 306	7	2	-	557	174
Northvale borough-----	5 046	2 459	2 587	1 471	420	32.4	-	4 888	1 468	4 888	3	1	-	251	84
Norwood borough-----	4 413	2 200	2 213	1 291	379	33.9	-	4 239	1 256	4 252	8	2	-	92	20
Oakland borough-----	13 443	6 693	6 750	4 005	789	31.3	186	13 164	3 809	12 986	94	26	99	209	52
Old Tappan borough-----	4 168	2 043	2 125	1 241	321	33.5	42	4 049	1 154	4 048	16	4	11	56	14
Oradell borough-----	8 658	4 221	4 437	2 256	1 010	37.6	22	8 393	2 707	8 374	12	2	-	88	23
Palisades Park borough-----	13 732	6 481	7 251	2 819	1 976	34.5	-	12 790	5 237	12 815	35	18	33	618	199
Paramus borough-----	26 474	1													

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TIME**

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HRS

	S	s^2
Groundwater Route Score (S_{gw})	23.02	529.92
Surface Water Route Score (S_{sw})	1.59	2.53
Air Route Score (S_a)	0	0
$S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2$		532.45
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2}$		23.07
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2} / 1.73 - S_M =$		13.34

WORKSHEET FOR COMPUTING S_M **PRO**

	S	s^2
Groundwater Route Score (S_{gw})	32.65	1066.02
Surface Water Route Score (S_{sw})	1.59	2.53
Air Route Score (S_a)	0	0
$S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2$		1068.55
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2}$		32.69
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2} / 1.73 - S_M =$		18.90

WORKSHEET FOR COMPUTING S_M

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Ground Water Route Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value Circle One		Multi- plier	HRS	Max. Score	PRO
① Observed Release	③	45	1	0	45	0
If observed release is given a score of 45, proceed to line ④. If observed release is given a score of 0, proceed to line ②.						
② Route Characteristics						
Depth to Aquifer of Concern	0 1 ② 3	2	4	5	6	
Net Precipitation	0 1 ② 3	1	2	3	2	
Permeability of the Unsaturated Zone	0 ② 2 3	1	1	3	1	
Physical State	0 1 2 ③	1	3	3	3	
Total Route Characteristics Score			10	15	12	
③ Containment	0 1 2 ③	1	3	3	3	
④ Waste Characteristics						
Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 12 15 ⑥	1	18	18	18	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 ② 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	2	8	2	
Total Waste Characteristics Score			20	26	20	
⑤ Targets						
Ground Water Use	0 1 ② 3	3	6	9	6	
Distance to Nearest Well/Population Served	0 4 6 8 10 12 ⑥ 18 20 24 30 32 35 40	1	16	40	20	
Total Targets Score			22	49	26	
⑥ If line ① is 45, multiply ① x ② x ③ x ④ x ⑤ If line ① is 0, multiply ② x ③ x ④ x ⑤	13,200 57,330 18,720					
⑦ Divide line ⑥ by 57,330 and multiply by 100	S _{gw} = 23.02 / 32.65					

0 = HRS

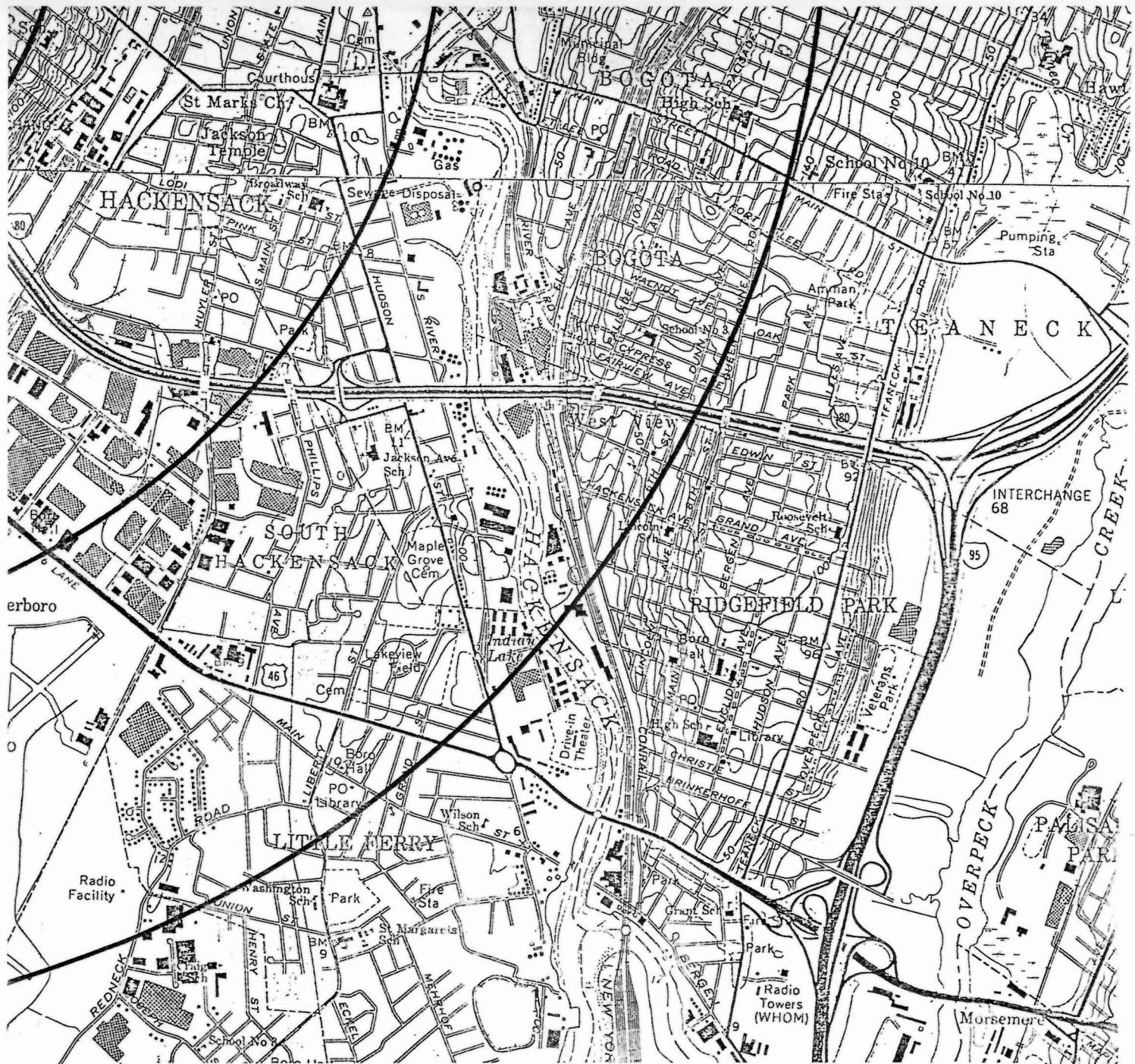
D = PRO

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Surface Water Route Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Mult- plier	HRS	Max. Score	PRO	
① Observed Release	⑨	45	1	0	45	0
If observed release is given a value of 45, proceed to line ④. If observed release is given a value of 0, proceed to line ②.						
② Route Characteristics						
Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain	① 2 3		1	0	3	0
1-yr. 24-hr. Rainfall	0 1 ② 3		1	2	3	2
Distance to Nearest Surface Water	0 1 ② 3		2	4	8	4
Physical State	0 1 2 ③		1	3	3	3
Total Route Characteristics Score			9	15	9	
③ Containment	0 ① 2 3		1	1	3	1
④ Waste Characteristics						
Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 12 15 ⑩		1	18	18	18
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 ⑤ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1	1	8	1
Total Waste Characteristics Score			19	28	19	
⑤ Targets						
Surface Water Use	0 1 ② 3		3	6	9	6
Distance to a Sensitive Environment	① 2 3		2	0	6	0
Population Served/Distance to Water Intake Downstream	⑩ 4 6 8 10 12 18 18 20 24 30 32 35 40		1	0	40	0
Total Targets Score			6	55	B	
⑥ If line ① is 45, multiply ① x ④ x ⑤ If line ① is 0, multiply ② x ③ x ④ x ⑤			1026	64.350	1026	
⑦ Divide line ⑥ by 64.350 and multiply by 100	S _{sw} = 1.59		1.59			

0 = HRS

□ = PRO



TITLE: THREE MILE VICINITY MAP

SITE :

FLINT INK INC.

LODI, N.J.

DATE : 02/28/90

TDD : 02-9002-16

QUAD HACKENSACK, N.J.

**FIGURE
NUMBER:**

SCALE: 1' = 2000'

